

Methods to use the data for organizational, clinical and research purposes are in development. Pilot studies show that the information can be used for matching clients to treatment, evaluation and quality assurance.

P48.08

Quality of life and assessment of acute day vs inpatient treatment

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Objectives: The randomised controlled trial is a part of multicenter research project EDEN based on the main hypothesis that day hospital treatment of general psychiatric patients is as effective as inpatient care. This study is set out to compare the patients' treatment satisfaction in day and conventional hospital. Quality of life of mentally ill treated in day hospitals to that afforded by an inpatient setting were evaluated.

Method: The Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life (MANSA) and the Clients' Assessment of Treatment Scale (CAT) were collected after admission and at discharge. Psychopathology were assessed using the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) on admission, after 1 week, 3 weeks and at discharge.

Results: Considering the ongoing study, preliminary results will be presented on the conference. We expected to confirm the hypothesis that there are no difference in reduction of overall psychopathology between day hospital and inpatient group, but day hospital treatment is associated with patients' higher satisfaction and subjective quality of life.

Conclusions: Day hospital could be an alternative for some psychiatric patients being more acceptable form of acute treatment.

P48.09

Communication improvement in the team-work: from say to share

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In these last years, about theme of Aziende Ospedaliere Organisation, all people are discussing a lot, wrongly or properly, about training, formative quality and who must bring the training.

In psychiatric work is fundamental the équipe work, comparatively the aspects tightly clinical-relief or, also, to those organizational-managerial; it is impossible think at a correct management of the circumstance, without to think over about the formidable bit that the cultural and formative varieties tied to the multi professionalism of the operators can bring in the therapeutic journey of the people entrusted to our services.

During the équipe meeting, basing to the information came to us from the proposed systems by Hungarian psychoanalyst M. Balint, all équipe talks over on the clinical relate case by an operator. From the particular it arrives, after, to a generalisation of the experience just to can arrive, in the operative net, like as individual or of group behaviour, ameliorative by what comes from the discussion. Based on the escort of what is initially arrive below the clinical point of view, the proposal of the author, doctor psychiatrist and educator in sociological organizational, is that to extend the experience in the managerial field relatively to daily team-working, putting in evidence the complexity of journey with more than one voice.

It is illustrate a series of steps just arrive to purpose regarding efficiency, reliability and satisfaction widened to all stakeholders, through a methodology considered interesting and more close, and, therefore more absorbed, to the socio- assistance services or dedicated to the person.

P48.10

UKU-ConSat – a brief consumer satisfaction rating scale for psychiatry

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Central to the concept of quality of care is the patient's own point of view. UKU, a working group within the Scandinavian College for Neuropsychopharmacology (SCNP), has developed a brief consumer satisfaction rating scale, UKU-ConSat, consisting of six items related to the structure and process of treatment/care, and two items related to outcome and well-being. Based on a literature review, principles related to content, assessment, interviewing techniques, documentation and standardization steered the design of the scale. A manual accompanies the rating scale with guidelines for solicitation of information from the patient and how to rate each item. A field trial of the rating scale in 135 inpatients showed that it could be successfully applied to several relevant patient categories. UKU-ConSat was also applied in a randomized controlled clinical study of two community-based treatment programs for schizophrenia. The total score and certain item scores differed significantly between the two treatments. Thus, UKU-ConSat promises to become a useful tool both for clinical research and for improvement of psychiatric services.

P49. Stress disorders

P49.01

The relationship between personality and post traumatic stress disorder

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Objectives: This study aims to determine the role of personality characteristics of children and adolescents who have lost their parents in occurrence of PTSD symptoms, and to specify demographic and other relevant variables which are predictor factors for PTSD.

Methods: This is an Ex Post Facto type study. 144 children and adolescents who had lost their parents through traumatic event of earthquake or other causes were studied. 3 research instruments of the Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, Child Post-Traumatic Stress Reaction Index and Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale were used.

Results: The results of this study show that subjects with higher scores on Neuroticism and Psychoticism were more likely to develop PTSD symptoms, whereas, subjects with higher scores on the Extroversion were less likely to meet the criteria for PTSD. Girls reported a higher level of PTSD symptoms than boys. Multiple exposure to traumatic events is found to be a factor of importance in predicting PTSD.

Conclusions: The result indicated that personality characteristics (Extroversion, Neuroticism, Psychoticism) play significant role in the development of PTSD symptoms.